

1**3-2-1 bungy [Texto impreso] : a typology of performance styles / Shelagh Ferguson, Ekant Veer**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 75-76

Abstract: Understanding how people express themselves in everyday acts has been well examined since Goffman's (1959) seminal piece. His work laid the foundation for understanding performance and is used as the cornerstone for an established body of research concerning social performance in tourism (Coleman & Crang, 2002; Doorne & Ateljevic, 2005; Edensor, 2000; Haldrup & Larsen, 2009; Ness, 2007; Picarda & Zuevb, 2014). The context of bungy-jumping affords a rich resource to unpack the construction of performance styles due to the inherent contradiction of being simultaneously at risk and safe. Thus we develop a typology of performance styles where each proposed style becomes a function of the performer's interaction with the audience and the performer's belief in the adventure paradox.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 61-76

1. Performance style 2. Self-presentation 3. Dramaturgy 4. Adventure paradox

2**Affect theory and the attractivity of destinations [Texto impreso] / Anne-Marie d'Hautesserre**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 87-89

Abstract: This article seeks to examine how affect theory might offer a complementary explanation and thus deepen understanding of the ability of destinations to continue to attract tourists (or not). The study is based on over twenty years of qualitative analysis and observation of Monaco and Tahiti and its Islands. These are well-recognized tourism destinations but they display very different levels of attractivity. Knowledge acquired from studying other destinations has also been relied on to reveal how even non-representational social processes actively influence tourist performance and hence the future of destinations. This theoretical turn to affect theory has been inspired by the call to add emotions, affects and senses for a more critical examination of tourism practices.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 77-89

1. Affect theory 2. Destination attractivity 3. Non-representational theory 4. Tourist performance 5. Monaco 6. Tahiti and its Islands

3**Childhood studies and orphanage tourism in Cambodia [Texto impreso] / Kathie Carpenter**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 25-27

Abstract: Interacting with children is one of the most popular activities among volunteer tourists, yet volunteer tourism research rarely is informed by insights from childhood studies. This paper shows how a greater understanding of the socially constructed nature of many assumptions about children and childhood, as well as a more accurate understanding of child development processes, can deepen understanding of the phenomenon widely referred to as orphanage tourism. Issues to be addressed include the definition and delineation of orphanage tourism, motivations for and consequences of orphanage tourism, and the anti-orphanage tourism campaign. Main points will be illustrated with excerpts from a content analysis of volunteers' testimonials, blogs and other online sources.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 15-27

1. Children 2. Cambodia 3. Orphanages 4. Volunteer tourism 5. Childhood studies

4**Creating memorable experiences in a reuse heritage site [Texto impreso] / Yi-Ju Lee**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 168-170

Abstract: This study identified hypothetical relationships amongst motivation, nostalgia, and memorable tourism experiences in a restaurant reconstructed from an old railway station. We administered a face-to-face questionnaire survey and collected 615 valid questionnaires at the South Tainan Railway Station in Taiwan. The results showed significantly positive relationships between culinary attraction and cultural inheritance and nostalgia, as well as a correlation between nostalgia and memorable tourism experiences. Structural equation modelling analysis verified that nostalgia mediated the effect of personal emotion on memorable tourism experiences. This paper provides suggestions for enhancing memorable experiences and guidance regarding reused buildings at heritage sites.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 155-170

1. Personal emotion 2. Knowledge learning 3. Culinary attraction 4. Cultural inheritance 5. Historical nostalgia 6. Personal nostalgia

5**An existential conceptualization of the vacation cycle [Texto impreso] / Ksenia kirillova, Xinran Lehto**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 122-123

Abstract: Utilizing the notions of existential authenticity and normal anxiety, we propose the five-phase model of vacation cycle and elucidate mechanisms behind vacation and fade-out effects. Departing from a purely philosophical view on existential authenticity, we focus on its understanding via the existential psychology lenses, arguing that existential authenticity is a relative, dynamic, and four-dimensional concept. Supported by the current empirical evidences and theoretical advancements in existential psychology, this study posits that, accompanied by anxiety fluctuations, authenticity varies during a vacation across four dimensions of human existence: Umwelt, Mitwelt, Eigenwelt, and Uberwelt. We suggest that these changes are associated with vacation (when evoked by liminality and awe) and fade-out effects (when prompted by the lack of existential courage and anxiety tranquilization).

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 110-123

1. Existential authenticity 2. Existential anxiety 3. Vacation 4. Fade-out effect 5. Wellness tourism

6**If I was going to die I should at least be having fun [Texto impreso] : travel blogs, meaning and tourist experience / Carmela Bosangit, Sally Hibbert, Scott McCabe**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 12-14

Abstract: Travel blogs are an under-utilised resource for researchers of tourism experiences. They can provide rich insights on how tourists express the transformational effects of their experiences for the self. This study of travel blogs by nineteen British bloggers reveals how elements of the narrative relating to self-reflection and emotions are central to the process of transforming their travel experiences into personally meaningful experiences. Bloggers implicitly and explicitly express how travel contributes to self-identity, signalling self-development. The study contributes to knowledge about the lasting impact of long term travel on people, adding meaning symbolic of an evolving self.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 1-14

1. Backpacker travel 2. Tourist experience 3. Travel narratives 4. Travel blogs

7

A life cycle model of industrial heritage development [Texto impreso] / Philip Feifan Xie

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 152-154

Abstract: The milieus of industrial complexes and their potential reuse for tourism have gained prominence worldwide. This paper proposes a life cycle model of industrial heritage development, consisting of territorialization, deterritorialization, and reterritorialization to illustrate the intricate interplay of identity, landscape and socio-spatial changes in the LX Factory in Lisbon, Portugal. In the stage of territorialization, postindustrial sites are identified as an important heritage source. Deterritorialization denotes the stage in which forces of tourism infuse new meanings into these sites. Reterritorialization indicates a burgeoning phenomenon of repurposing the industrial landscape for the use of creative industries and consequently generating a different territorial identity.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 141-154

1. Industrial heritage 2. Territorialization 3. Deterritorialization 4. LX Factory 5. Portugal

8

Moving bodies and the staging of the tourist experience [Texto impreso] / Athinodorus Chronis

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 139-140

Abstract: This article looks into guided tours as an exemplary kinesthetic consumption experience and focuses on the work of tour guides as influential agents who participate in the tourism staging of the destination. As opposed to the overwhelming emphasis placed on the discursive construction of tourist places, my analytic lens is the moving body and its manifold engagement with the surrounding space. Grounded on fieldwork at a National Military Park, I provide insight into three clusters of strategies of body-space staging: spatialization, emplacement, and regulation. I also extend existing knowledge on the staging of tourist experiences by theorizing the construction of a tourism stage as an aggregate of three overlapping and intertwined staging modes: communicative, material, and body-space.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 124-140

1. Staging 2. Movement 3. Guiding 4. Spatialization 5. Emplacement 6. Regulation

9

Present-centered dialogue with heritage representations [Texto impreso] / Deepack Chhabra, Shengnan Zhao

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 108-109

Abstract: This study aims to examine heritage representations of a metropolitan city in the United States, using a dialogical present-centered approach. Heritage themes and icons contextualized by the local agencies are identified. Views of a purposeful stratified sample of local residents are sought. Statistically significant differences in perceptions and level of connectedness to heritage expressions and icons are determined between the Whites (the mainstream population), the Hispanics and the Asians. Information is also elicited on preferred themes and images that hold potential to showcase local heritage in an equitable manner to heritage tourists. Traces of heritage dissonance and societal exclusion are identified and proactive dialogical initiatives are suggested that portray meaningful present-centered public heritage representations to promote sustainable heritage tourism.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 94-109

1. Dialogical model 2. Heritage dissonance 3. Present-centeredness of heritage 4. Local resident perceptions, and connectedness

10

Prosocial behaviour in volunteer tourism [Texto impreso] / Alexandra Coghlan

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 58-60

Abstract: This paper applies Self-Categorisation Theory to examine issues of role ambiguity and the balance between prosocial behaviour and personal benefits in volunteer tourism. Using interviews with returned volunteer tourists, the cognitive processing of their experiences was analysed; particularly the processes of individuation uncovered through "I" statements, and depersonalisation, through impersonal "you" statements. Results revealed that "I" statements described the tourist experience and personal benefits of volunteering, whilst impersonal "you" statements described the volunteering experience. Furthermore, as the theory predicts, the depersonalisation process (impersonal "you" statements) co-occurred with prosocial behaviour (co-operation, altruism, empathy, and shared norms). The findings suggest new and promising communication-based methods to better understand tourists' self-assigned roles and prosocial behaviours.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 46-60

1. Volunteer 2. Self-categorisation 3. Depersonalisation 4. Individuation 5. Prosocial behaviour

11**A structural model of host authenticity [Texto impreso] / Qilou (Bill) Zhou ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 43-45

Abstract: Authenticity is significant for all modern peoples, including hosts. Hosts have the right to make their own interpretation of authenticity. The model that we constructed explains the process of hosts' authentication through structural analysis of the antecedents and consequences of hosts' authentic experiences. The effects of personal economic benefits are indirect and hidden, with personal emotional benefits being the key factor that mediates the conflict between economic benefits and authenticity. The model explains the complex but delicate mechanism of how hosts balance their dual demands, 'benefits from tourism' and 'authentic culture'. When hosts use support for tourism as power to obtain hegemony over authenticity, they focus only on objective authenticity, which also implies ethnic tourism has become superficial in China.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2015, v. 55, november, p. 28-45

1. Authenticity 2. Host 3. Personal benefit 4. Attitude 5. Support 6. Resident